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FAMILY PLANNING AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH TANZANIA

Family planning is key to Tanzania's broad-based development and saves lives by helping reduce maternal morbidity and mortality and increase newborn and child survival rates. While the Government of Tanzania recognizes the need to address rapid population growth, shortages in funding, human resources, and private sector engagement remain a challenge. High prevalence of adolescent pregnancy is also an issue, and while modern contraceptive use has grown in recent years, there has been limited change in the country's unmet need for family planning.

USAID began supporting family planning in Tanzania in the late 1980s with a focus on increasing the prevalence rate of modern contraceptives, proving instrumental in building Tanzania's national program. Under the U.S. Government's Global Health Initiative (GHI), USAID's family planning programs are integrated with other health services and contribute to the GHI goals of reducing maternal mortality and improving child survival. Current interventions in Tanzania include:

- Improving access to and use of family planning services in public sector facilities—particularly for long-acting and permanent methods—and expanding choice of method
- Bringing services to communities and underserved populations via mobile and outreach teams
- Increasing commodity security by improving forecasting of available supply and adequate ordering of contraceptives, strengthening the country's integrated logistics system, and leveraging other donor support for commodities
- Using social marketing to promote the adoption of oral contraceptive pills and condoms in the private sector

FP OVERVIEW

FUNDING LEVEL

- \$26.4 million in FY 2015

MAJOR PARTNERS

- Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly, and Children (MOHCDGEC)
- Ministry of Health, Zanzibar
- Abt Associates
- EngenderHealth
- FHI 360
- Global Health Supply Chain
- Ifakara Health Institute
- Jhpiego
- Johns Hopkins University – Center for Communication Programs
- John Snow, Inc.
- PSI
- Marie Stopes Tanzania
- MOHCDGEC Zonal Health Resource Centers in Arusha, Iringa, and Kigoma
- Pathfinder International
- Vodafone Foundation
- The World Bank

CONTACT

Janean Davis
jdavis@usaid.gov

- Conducting national mass media campaigns to improve knowledge of modern contraception and promote use of family planning services
- Engaging in advocacy efforts with government decision-makers to create awareness of the need for family planning in order to attain long-term socioeconomic growth
- Training and supporting health workers on technological advances in family planning, service integration, comprehensive post-abortion care, preventing and mitigating gender-based violence, and preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV
- Increasing youth-focused programming in family planning and reproductive health

The above interventions support USAID/Tanzania's broader strategy of providing quality integrated services, promoting health-seeking behaviors, strengthening health systems, meeting the needs of youth, and addressing gender issues in Tanzania.

CHALLENGES

Although support for family planning has improved over the past decade, more efforts are needed to address adolescent pregnancy rates. Domestic funding for family planning remains low, especially for commodities and outreach services. USAID is working to assist the Government of Tanzania at the national, regional, and district level to strengthen its focus on family planning, especially as a means for achieving economic growth and reducing poverty. Other challenges include human resources shortages, limited engagement of the private sector, and inadequate use of data for improved programming. USAID's supply chain, health systems strengthening, and social marketing programs work to address these needs.

IMPACT

The 2015-2016 Demographic and Health Survey indicates that modern contraceptive use has increased from 27 percent to 32 percent over the past five years, with injectables, implants, and oral contraceptive pills the three most popular methods. Fertility trends have declined from 6.3 children per woman in 1991-92 to 5.2 in 2015-16, while maternal mortality has decreased from 578 cases per 100,000 live births to 398. Sustained efforts to improve Tanzania's health supply chain have improved national distribution, though getting commodities the "last mile" from the district level to the facility level remains a challenge. Family planning outreach services, public sector capacity building, social marketing, and behavior change communications are also having a positive impact as indicated by an increase in service use and greater contraceptive use in rural areas.